

(d) the details of this Scheme to help tribals in river valleys and forest areas?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH): (a) The National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation for Project Affected Families -2003 (NPRA-2003) in para 6.21.4 prescribes that Tribal Project Affected Families are required to be resettled close to their natural habitat. Ministry of Tribal Affairs insists upon the State Governments to resettle the Scheduled Tribes displaced from Scheduled areas in Scheduled areas only;

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, as per Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R & R) Policy, 2005 of Government of Andhra Pradesh, ST Project Affected Families resettled out of the District or outside Tribal area are entitled to get 25% higher R & R benefits in monetary terms. Further, as per the Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy of Government of Orissa, displaced families who are eligible to be considered for employment, are entitled to get one time cash assistance of Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh in lieu of employment/self-employment.

Potential working women in services and manufacturing sector

2095. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of potential working women in services and manufacturing sector for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06;

(b) whether Government are aware that only 35 per cent of potential women work in the services and manufacturing sector;

(c) the steps Government proposed to take to create an enabling atmosphere so that at least 50 per cent of potential women could work in the services and manufacturing sector; and

(d) the steps to increase the skill of women so that they can work comfortably and compete in the world at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) As per the relevant data available, namely the National Sample Survey Report No. 515: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 2004-05, per

thousand distribution of usually employed females by broad industry division (NIC 1998) during 2004-05 is as follows:

Manufacturing sector	366
Electricity, water etc., trade, hotel, restaurant, transport, storage and communications	165
Other services	398

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various steps to create an enabling atmosphere to augment the share of women in the total workforce. These include:

Programmes and institutional support for skill development and capacity building:

Ministry of Women and Child Development has been implementing the schemes: Support to Training and Employment Programme and Swawlamban, to provide training and skills to women to facilitate them to obtain employment or self employment on a sustainable basis.

Another programme being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, namely, Swayamsidha, aims at holistic empowerment of women through, among other things, economic empowerment and convergence of various schemes.

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) facilitates credit support or micro-credit support to the poor women for income generating, production, skill development and housing activities in order to make them economically independent.

To give special focus on the skill training development of women, the Directorate General of Employment & Training (DGE&T) under the Ministry of Labour & Employment has set up a Women's Training Directorate which aims at promoting participation of women in skill training. Under the Women's Vocational Training Programmes, Institutionalized skill training is being offered to women in basic, advance & post-advanced skills for improving the employability of women in wage/self employment. In the State Sector, a network of exclusive Women Industrial Training Institutes (WITIs) have been set up under the administrative control of the State Governments.

Special provision for reservation for women:

The National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 stipulates that at least one-third of the beneficiaries of the schemes implemented under the Act shall be women. Some State Governments such as Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have schemes of reservation for women in Government service.

Creating a positive and congenial work environment for women workers:

A number of protective provisions favouring women have been incorporated in the various labour laws such as Equal Remuneration Act, 1976, the Factories Act, 1948, the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 etc.

Assistance to women job seekers:

The Employment Exchanges take special care to cater to the job needs of women registered with them.

Besides the above, the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 affirms Government's commitment to include women's perspectives in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. The Policy also lays down that their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to their working conditions will be drawn up.

Education and service to terrorism affected areas

†2096. SHRI SHREEGOPAL VYAS:
SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the arrangements made to provide education and service to the children in the districts affected by terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether it is a fact that an organization named Seva-Bharati has adopted the children of all religions; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.